Correspondence of The Tribune. Panis, Thursday, July 17. Messas. Entrops: The great discussion has commenced. The Presidential campaign for 1802 may be said to be opened. At 2 o'clock on Monday, M. Dupin, the President of the Assembly addressed the Chamber on the necessity of operving order and decorum during the momentous denate which was on the point of taking place. Though the piece of advice was rather that of a school-mas wer to his pupils than that of a presiding officer of a begislative assembly, it seems to have been produclive of a happy effect. Considering the exciting nature of the subject, these trascible representatives have never conducted themselves with so much digaity, reserve and moderation. The Mountain had determined beforehand to disappoint the expectanens of the Right, who hoped that the advanced Republic would render itself, and the cause it sustains odious, by violence in action and intemperance in language. The organs of the Left strive to press upon the party the necessity of strengthening their position, by maintaining an attitude of cool, shough resolute, determination. The people, too, are as quiet and soberly disposed as the members The only evidence of an unusual degree of interest being attached to the daily sessions, are the crowds that gather at the offices of the evening journals. waiting for the publication of the sketch of the day's discussion. Though the points at issue are certainly as important as any that have been before the House since the election of the President, the public mind is not in the least degree excited, and I cannot be beve that, in case revision is refused, an explosion or any sort of pressure from without will be the re-Nevertheless, the Bonapartists count upon this as a means of influencing in their favor the sec end vote upon the question.

Thus far, the arguments, the talent and the sensa ben produced are certainly upon the side of the anti-revisionists. M. de Falloux, the second leader of the Legitimist party, and M. Coquerel, the Protectant clergyman, have spoken in favor of revision, and MM. Cavaignac, Grevy and Michel (de Bourges the latter, perhaps, the Ledru-Rollin of the Mountain during the exile of that Magnus Apollo-against nt. M. de Falloux openly declared that he desired to substitute the principles of Monarchy for that of the Republic, and he should vote for revision in this M. Coquerel based his decision to vote for revision upon the strong conviction he had that Louis Napoleon would be reelected at any rate. It was Napoleon would be reclected at any rate. It was better, therefore, to render such a choice constitutional, than to put the country in the mortifying position of infringing upon the letter of its written charter. Of course, this is a question of fact, and not one of theory or bare supposition. M. Coquerel has no figures or calculations to adduce in support of his opinion. He does not pretend to have traveled among the pensantry, occupied, as he of course is, with the duties of his ministry. His belief is very well for himself, but will convince no one cisc who harpens to entertain a contrary opinion.

happens to entertain a contrary opinion.

The speech of M Grevy, which promised to be the event of the three days debate, was unfortunately cut short in the middle by the sudden indisposition of the orator. The insuperable objection contained in the law of the 31st of May has never been so well stated as by this gentleman. I translate a passage on this superct.

this subject:
"This law is a barrier between us and you, and "This law is a barrier between us and you, and against it will all your efforts be dashed to pieces.—
No one can seriously dispute this position, the end and effect of the law was to crase from the electoral hists a part of the citizens who elected the Constituent Assembly and the President of the Republic, to sever from the electoral body one portion of the people—and thus to restrain and mutilate universal suffrage. It was a blow aimed at the fraction the most devoted to the Republic, the monarchists wished to chain to their flag the victory that was deserting them. One of the advocates of the law has declared that it was a weapon against the root of uniwished to chain to their mag in conjugate serting them. One of the advocates of the law has declared that it was a weapon against the riot of universal suffrage. It was in effect the revolt of the majority against the majority. And now it is to an electoral body, mutilated as you have mutilated it, that you propose to submit the fate of the Republic. This is what M. de Broglie calls restoring the people.

This is what M. de Broghe calls restoring the people to the exercise of its sovereignty.

"The sovereignty of the people is the principle and the source of our power; we hold our power from those who have elected us. What are we that we should deprive of their rights a large portion of our fellow critizens? Who has made us the dispensers of such justice as this, we, the representatives of those who are thus despoiled? What? have you never though that without the votes of those whom you have deprived of suffrage, many of you would never have held the privilege of sitting in this arena?

M. Grevy then went on to enumerate the success-

M. Grevy then went on to enumerate the successive drags upon personal liberty invented and passed into laws by the majority. I translate this, also, as it gives in few words the exact condition of the freedom of the press and of discussion.

"Under a democratic Government, all rights are, so to speak, in partnership—one sustains the other, and you cannot attack one without involving the safety of the whole. Suppress the right of utering and communicating one's thoughts, and what becomes of the right of voting! I do not expect to be contradicted when I say that the right of discussion, of instruction, and of communicating one with another, is as important as the right to vote, and that the two are inseparable. Of this right of communication, that all Constitutions consecrate, there is not, at the present moment, one vestige left. The right of addressing one's fellow-citizens, of writing to them, of deliberating with them, is attacked in all its manifestations. Allow me to take an inventory of the liberthes which you have left us. I will cite myself as an example.

"I am a citizen and a representative of the peo-

myself as an example.
"I am a citizen and a representative of the peo-ple. If I desire to enter into communication with my fellow-citizens, with the electors who have sent my fellow-citizens, with the electors who have sent me here, to give them an account of the manner in which I have exercised my functions, you have deprived me of the means. There are only two methods of expressing and communicating thoughts—by word of mouth, and by pen, ink and paper. I must either speak, then, or write, but I cannot speak, for for this purpose there must be a meeting, a reunion to hear me, and this you prevent by law. Thus one of two methods, of communicating my thoughts is to hear me, and this you prevent by law. Thus one of two methods of communicating my thoughts is destroyed. I cannot address my constituents by word of mouth. Have you left me the privilege or doing so in writing? Not a what more than by speaking. I can, it is true, put my thoughts upon paper. I can get them printed, but I cannot give them pulicity. There are two ways of doing this—posting or placarding them, and distributing them. You have suppressed both of these ways. The Fost-Office remains, but this is not a means of reaching the pubsuppressed both of these ways. The Post-Office remains, but this is not a means of reaching the public. I may send copies of what I have had printed to my friends—to those whose names and audress I know—but these are not the thousandth part of the real mass of the people. There remains, too, the periodical press—the newspaper. But there is no newspaper of whose columns I can dispose at my pleasure. The newspapers belong to the journalists and their friends, not to the generality of citizens.—The latter had, it is true, the superiodical press, pamphlets, bulletins, &c., but these, too, you have suppressed.

"Thus, communication of scatiment rire esc, you have prevented by the interdiction of public assembles—the communication of sentiment in writing, you have prevented by the interdiction of posting and distribution.

"Thus, between me and my constituents, between

distribution.

Thus, between me and my constituents, between

you have prevented by the interaction of posting and distribution.

"Thus, between me and my constituents, between their thoughts and mine, the hand of the police is always visible. The Government controls even the periodical press, and claims a monopoly of the right to say who shall and who shall not own and publish a newspaper. It is this monopoly which calls forth my opposition to this whole system of laws. I could comprehend this throftling of the Press, if it were the same thing for all, but restraint for these and inberty for those, is what I do not understand. This is what dishonors your legislation, and upon which history will set her enduring brand."

M. Michel (de Bourges,) whose thiscourse occupied the better part of two days, confined himself to the chicidation of his thesis—that remarchy is home-forth impossible in France, and that consequently all efforts to restore it will only plunge the country deeper into the slough of despond. M. Berryer replied in a speech which no one could fail to admire could they look at the question from the same point of view. He starts with his inevitable proposition that nearly fifteen centuries of monarchy, from Clovie downwards, have made France what she is, or was some years ago—and hence he cannot see the necessity or propriety of deserting a system that has been tried and not been found wanting. M. Berryer said but little on the subject of revision. He considers the reflection of Leuis Napoleon probable, even if the Chamber do not consent to allow his reeligibility to be discussed by a constituent, and therefore he advises the convocation of a revisional assembly. M. Berryer's system of tactics is obvious. He despairs of restoration, unless it be by using Louis Napoleon with his imperial hame and his monarchial endencies as a stepping-stone. Louis Napoleon and his Cabinet will administer the government as if they were the mheritors of authority by divine right, and, in the course of time, the nation will discover that, being a despotism in fact, she may as well

Henry V. and his faithful ally, M. Berryer. This is the point from which the legitimits look upon re-vision this the explanation of their conspiring with the other fractions in the house in behalf of Napo-leon's second term.

The people, as I have mentioned, are interested in the distance behalf of the constraints.

The people, as I have mentioned, are interested in the discussion, but not in the least excited by it.—
The deliate will probably not make a single proscipte, either one way or the other. Every representative's mind is made up—he goes into the contest with a foregone conclusion. And until some logic can be found to prove that 189 is not worse than one quarter of 750, the probability that the bill will be defeated will not be lessened. There is considerable cursosity to know to what ingure the opposition will run their vote—and this is the only feature of will run their vote—and this is the only feath interest in the result, for that it will be adverinterest in the result, for that it will be altered by a vote more or less above the constitutional majority, no one expresses a doubt. One of the favorite arguments, and to prove the necessity of legalizing reflection, is that the country people know of no other name than that of Napoleon, and that they will go on voting for some Napoleon or other, long after all the individuals bearing that name are dead and buried. Now it seems to me that if M. Berryer's fifteen centuries of monarchy have left the country noted, a deployable state of ignorance, we had bet-

fifteen centuries of monarchy have left the country in such a deplorable state of ignorance, we had better try republicanism a little to see if that cannot instil into the people a little common sense.

At a late election for representative in one of the departments, a vote was found in the urn, with the following sentence in lead pencil: "If I vote, it is because I am forced so to do by my employers. I demand the abrogation of the law of the Bist of May, and the restoration of universal suffrage. Vive in Republique." This vote, which would certainly have been given for the republican party, but the in-May, and the restoration of universal suffrage. Vive in Republique!" This vote, which would certainly have been given for the republican party, had the individual followed his own inclination, was, at the command of his patron, of course, in favor of the "law and order candidate." There are probably many thousand votes extorted in this way, which do not bear upon their face the evidence of fear and constraint.

not bear upon their face the evidence of hear and constraint.

A curious experiment took place on the Seine a day or two ago, in presence of the Prefect of Poine, the Inspector of Navigation, and other competent authorities. It consisted in putting to the proof a new system of swimming and of rescue, invented by M. Danduran. An immense crowd was gathered upon the quais and bridges. What the invention consists in is not said, but six persons, provided with the apparatus, jumped into the water from several boats, and having sunk to the neck, remained there at rest with the most perfect calm and self-possession. In this posture, a bottle of wine and a tumbler were passed to the nearest, who drank a glass and then handed it on. The whole six then lighted cigars and took a walk across the river, with as much ease as it

passed to the fleatest wave than lighted cigars and took a walk across the river, with as much ease as if they were on the boolevard. Propellors of some sort are fixed both to the hands and feet, which allow a person provided with them to succora drowning man, without the slightest risk himself. Further experiments upon this invention are to be made during the week, at St. Cloud.

The office of the Lottery of the Golden lingots is becoming one of the lons of the city. The seventh and last million of tickets is in process of emission. The lst of August, the day upon which the sale will conclude, is approaching. Every one that has a frant ospare, or can rake and scrape one, hastens to invest it in one of these illusory scraps of paper. At octock in the evening, the population being generally off duty, and taking the air of the declining day, the ticket sellers are positively overrun. One would kind of yellow composition, of the various prizes be gained. The ingot of \$80 000 attracts the gaze be gained. The ingot of \$80 wo attracts in egate of all those in whom the eure sacra fames is developed to any considerable extent. The apparatus for drawing the prizes is a new and very simple tavention. There are seven large in boxes, all of them placed upon an axis and turned by the same crank. The first contains units, the second tens, and the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh contain blunded, thereach, tens of thousands hundreds of thousands. third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh contain numerics, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, and millions. The first box comprises all the units, whether 0, 1, 2, and so up to 9, which can occur in seven millions of tickets, and the same is true of the six other boxes, in regard to tenshundreds and so on. When the drawing takes place, the wheel will be turned, the tickets well shuffled, and then one will be taken from each compartment. Suppose they make when put together, the number 6,325,463. The first number composed, is to win the highest prize, and therefore the percompartment. Suppose they make when put together, the number 6,225,403. The first humber composed, is to win the highest prize, and therefore the person, from Finisterre to Marseilles, who holds the corresponding ticket, comes quietly into possession of four hundred thousand frames. The second number formed was the next highest prize, and so on oil the rest. Imagine the chagrin of a person present at the drawing, and who holds for instance, the ticket marked 2,916,710. The boxes send forth successively the figures corresponding to his own, fill he comes to the units, when lo and behold there comes forth a beggerly six instead of a cypher. The emotion experienced on such an occasion, can be better conceived than described. After such a prosperious navigation, to be shipwrecked for want of a zero? I am afraid that the luckless Sir John Franklin has been shipwrecked by just the opposite cause—too much Zero. Mr. Kennedy, head of the Census Department in Washington, is here for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of European statistics, the system followed in numbering the population, &c... Both in England and in Paris, he has been told that the United States leads the world in these matters, and that he can learn nothing new on this side of the water. The census of 1856 has been the subject of nutch favorable comment both here and in England, and even the French who are famous for their statistics, and the inferences deduced therefrom, can discover no points in which it might be improved.

Two Americans have died here during the past week Mr. Edward Post and Mr. Bache McIvers, both of New-York.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION VIII London getting Crowded-Absorption of Sound the Crystal Palace-Examination of Egypt and Turkey.

Lexpox. Thursday, July 17 The great modern Babel is becoming rather crowded; the fine weather bringing hither vast numbers of people from every part of the kingdom, and also from the Continent. Seventy-five thousand persons visited the Crystal Palace vesterday; and every tongue spoken in Eu rope, with many from the East, were to be heard in the confused hum of this mighty crowd. A singular feature in the Palace is its power of ab sorbing sound. Much of this effect is doubtless the result of the blending of so many various sounds within its walls, the different vibrations neutralizing one another, but much also seems to result from the peculiar structure of the building, its immense extent, and the flatness of it ceilings, together with the enormous amount of surface presented by its innumerable pillars, par-titions, stands, and contents of every shape and substance, all of which concur to absorb, reflect, and otherwise modify the transmission of sound Whatever be the philosophy of the matter, the fact of this absorption is certain; the tones of the loudest organs are inaudible at the distance of a few yards; while the fainter vibrations of pianos are swallowed up almost before they begin their flight through the atmosphere. Human voices, the tramp of the ever moving crowds, the noise of machinery, the sound of a dozen or two of fountains and cascades, and the tones of innumerable instruments, are all merged into a sort of subdued roar; an impressive, indescribable sound, unique, like its seat. The striking of the even this is lost at a short distance; and the greater the crowd within the building, the more

cutckly are its various noises absorbed.

On examining the Egyptian Department, we find few evidences of industrial activity. Her labrics are coarse and seartly, consisting mainly of a few embroidered linen scarts, for the waist. ugly cotton nighteans, silways worn under the red cloth caps, with long pendant tassel of dark blue silk, of which a quantity are exhibited striped linen cloths, and a few pieces of gold brocade of inferior quality. Some heavy housings of red velvet, covered with clumsy ornaments and a rather quetry little coffee sorvice, from Cairo; the tiny porcelain cups have he saucers but stand in silver holders, shaped very much like an exaction, the coffee of the stranger. agiv cotton nightcaps, always worn under th like an egg cup the coffer-pot, the strainer, and the little tray which contains the whole, are of salver, neatly made, and offering (although of most un-artistic simplicity) a nearer approach to European workmanship than anything eise in the collection. The periodic overflow of the Nile appears to be Egypt's main-stay, and at the same time, through the great fertility thus im-parted to her soil, would seem to be a means of partied to her son, would see he ward, for not keeping her people hazy and backward, for not only her manufactured articles indicate the darkness and immobility of the Barbarian epoch, but even her natural productions, (indicated in a

Passing now into Turkey, how striking is the change! Tokens of Barbaric tastes and Barbaric customs still abound; but with what an evident in termingling of the influences of a new and higher social state. In the department of textile fall rics, for instance, though the Oriental passion for gold is everywhere apparent, pockethandkerchiefs, shirts and chemises, sheets, and even the towels used in the bath being richly bor-dered with embroislery of the precious metal, how

even her natural productions, (indicated in former letter) through their paucity and simplic

ity, tell of a rude, primitive state of society, in which Science and Art have not yet been evoked

to develop and perfect the resources of

near an approach to the quality, and even the style of Western intendrapery do we find in these excellent tissues; the golden broideries with which they are so lavishly adorned being composed not of the gilded thread used in Western lands, but of fine wires of solid gold, . that stand washing perfectly well. Hence it follows that these articles, though prepared for most ordinary uses, are extremely costly, would be maccessible to any but the very wealthiest people, were it not for the texts skill which seems to be mate in the Turkish women, who, shut up in the monotonous circle of bare white, spend the greater part of their time in wearing and embroidering these rich tissues for their own use, and that of their masters and children. If a Turkish lady wants masters and children. If a Turkish lady wants a new dress, she sends for the wool, the goat's white share the silk of them and silver, and proceeds to re-wire of gold and silver, and proceeds to re-e her wish, fashioning the delicate fabric best (ancy, and then ornamenting camels's hair, the silk of linen, the spangles according to her laney, and then ornamenting the same with all the graceful combinations of a fancy, mere or less intuitively artistic, as the case may be. And judging from the specimens here displayed, proceeding from this source, and nicketed "Household Industry," it seems evi dent that the Turkish ladies must possess a natural vein of clegance, which, with due culti-vation, would raise them to a very high rank in the realms of Taste.

Look at these magnificent dresses and draperies exhibited in the lotty hexagonal glass-case that occupies the center of the baznar; where are the western dames whose fingers could weave these exquisite goat's hair merinos, these rich silks, hese ethereal gauzes where the western fancy that could devise these charming wreaths an graceful sprays, in which flowers, foliage, an arabesques, the Crescent and the Star, and in arabesques, the Crescent and the Star, and in-termingled with passages from the Koran, in talks manic-looking Turkish characters, are blended together with a richness, grace, and lightness that are utterly indescribable. The wires and spangles, employed in this work, being made of gold of various shades, pater and deeper, produce a much finer effect than could be given by the use of one uniform hue. Examine this dress of finest goat's hair, of delicate lilac, covered with bunches of golden flowers, the production of "Tuysoglou's Daughter," this sky-blue silk, with its lovely sprays of gold and silver, from the "Household of sprays of gold and silver, from the "Household of Hadgi Mihal." this transparent white muslin, cov-ered with winding wreaths of silken embroidery of exquisite grace and hues, the work of "Sofialin-glu's Daughter." these scarfs, satins and shawls, in somewhat severe style, but very beautiful, from the "Household of Sherif Aga." and say whether these elegant fabrics might not be most advantageously introduced into the festive attire of the rest of Europe.

We now turn to the plain goods manufactured for the use of the poorer classes; and here, too, we find evidence of industrial progress. All the cotton fabries are respectable; some of the prin-ted calicoes being in ariy equal to their European analogies; the woven articles, socks, stockings. and gloves, are also toleranly good. Samples of very wearable broadcloths, from the Imperial manufactory at Isind, testify of the intelligent impulsion of the reigning Sultan , some of the conts and cloaks exhibited, trimmed with black gentlemanly garments that would do credit to any

A quantity of furniture stuffs, hangings, cush ion-covers, and rugs, next attracts our notice the ground of cloth, of gold or silver, covered wit raised designs of silk plush, the effect of which is extremely good.

The assortment of bedding is somewhat pe-culiar; some of the sheets are of fine linen. edged with a stiff rich lace, that looks strong enough to outlast the Point-lace of our grandmothers; others are of delicate silk ganze, with flowered edges, under-garments also being made of this same uncomfortable transparent tissue

The Miscellaneous department contains an immense quantity of curious and interesting things, of which we can only take a rapid survey. Here again we have ample proof of the great ingenuity of the women in various ornamental matters, such as gimps and trimmings, used for border ing garments and turbans, some being of gold and silver and thread of various hues, pink, blue and purple; others being in the form of wreathof flowers, of the most delicate crotchet work; embronlered reticules and slippers; gauze veils, bordered with network of gold wire and pearls; worth two hundred and fifty dollars a-piece; em broadered suspenders, and a mass of other little

We find also some very fair plated wares, car dle-ticks and beakers, daggers, snutters and seissors, highly ornamented, but clumsily made handsome snuti boxes of gold, inland with silver or steet; belts, bracelets, rings and chatelaines furnished with a dozen dangling anothets, all of objects made by the women; small flat cakes of some tragrant paste, black, or gilded, and worn as annulets; small round unrrors, set in frames of red velvet, with covers of the same, spoons. combs, &c., in Ivory, horn, and fortosessed, overy rade torms, marghile of every color an style, pipe-sticks of cherry, jasmine, and chony and amiler month-pieces, set round with brilliants, that a Paris jeweler could hardly beat.

A dinner-service of copper, lined with tim-neatly made, but utterly destitute of all pretension to faste, the dishes being very similar to the stew pans commonly used in Paris kitchens, mans the handles, is said to be esteemed in Turkey, as a very handsome turn-out; from which we infer that a Turkish dinner-table can present no very brilliant appearance.

present no very brilliant appearance.

A large case of books, displaying all the varieties of Turkish printing, has caused much surprise to the printers of France and Englandsonic of whom are said to have declared that, with all their skill, they could not hope to produce any printing so clear, so glossy, and so legating.

The Turkish coins exhibited here are very we'll engraved; also the medals bestowed by the Sultan upon those who have contributed to the industrial development of the country.

The Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel, eded by the funny poet. John G. Saxe. is responsible or the following

To a GRUNDLING SUBSCRIBER
A Free Soil patron of the Neating!
Pointely bids us " send the thing to hell"
A timely hint. "Tis proper, we confess,
With change of residence to change th' address
It shall be sent, if Charon's mail will let it.
Where the subscriber will be sure to get it! VILGINIA CONVENTION .- This Conven-

con or Monday adopted an instruction to the Com-itation of Monday adopted an instruction to the Com-itation of the Published Control of the Judiciary report, which reads as follows: "That no Judge of the ourt of Appeals or Circuit Court shall remain in flee after he shall have stidined the age of seventh ours." This the Assumation Garette regards an in-ortian change because it relieves several of the diest Judges of the State from a Constitutional pro-cription, and leaves to the people of the respective Ostricts and Circuits to say when a Judge is inca-uable of serving them efficiently by reason of age of their infirmity. he Convention was endeavoring to bring its bust

The Cohvention was emeratoring to tring its base-ness to a close, so as to adjourn to-day (Taursday), in order to bring the new Constitution within the operation of the act passed by the last Legislature, which provides that, showed the new to obstaution be agreed upon by the 1st of August, the rote on its infeation or rejection should be taken oursely in October. THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.-The Na-

can fatellizencer has a long article against sympa-by for the Cuban revolutionists, and says, that it is thy for the Cuban revolutionists, and says, that it is plain that the pretended declaration of independence is no net of the people of Cuba, but of those individuals who have in different cities of the country opened recruiting rendeavous, ruised and lent money, displayed strainer flags and marshaled innocent youths, and treckless desperadoes from allegiance to their own government, into the wild, dangerous and instances plundering enterprises against the dominious of Spain, that in fact the declaration bears uninistakeably the New-York and New-Orleans stamp.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE .- Information has been received at the Navy Department from th United States steam frigate Susquehanna, dated "a sea, noon, June 13, 1851, latitude 35" 16 north, long tide 57° 20' west, 'nearly one thousand miles from the capes of Virginia, which she passed on the sh of June, m. No accident of any kind had occurred, and the engines were working well. While crossing the Gulf Stream the water was rough, but not heavy.— All on board were well.

On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. Jos. Atkins, of Mt. Vernon, Me., was killed by lightning. He was with his son mowing and the son was also prostrated, and remained senseless for an hour, and on coming to, found his father dead by his side.

ADVENTURES Of Rev. Dr. Bacen and his Party among the

Mountains of Persia. The last number of the New-York Observer centains a long and interesting letter from the son of Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, Conn., who, with Dr. B. and Rev. Mr. Marsh, attempted to cross from the City of Mosul, on the Tigris, to Creomiah, the residence of the Nestorian Christians. On their passage through the Kurdish mountains they were robbed and narrowly escaped being nurdered, and were finally forced to return to Mosel

Mr. Bacon, after describing their departure from Diarbekr, says:

I defer to another time the description of our ro-manite and picturesque passage down the Tigris— By the care of Frownience our whole party, includ-ing girls and a mother with two infant children com-pleted this stage, as they had completed the previous and more fatiguing ones, in safety and comfortable health. We arrived in Mosil on the 16th of May, in 7 days from Diarbekr, and immediately set about making preparations for continuing our journey into the mountains.

the mountains.

The engaging of mules, the hiring of servants, and the preparation of provisions, detained us in Mosul until Wednesday, the 21st of May. The Mosni until Wednesday, the 21st of May. The meantime was spent by us in visiting the excavations on the opposite side of the river. In the mound of Koyunjik, we followed our guide through a labyrinth of narrow corridors, lighted dimly by occasional openings in the firm clay overhead. Some of the scuiptures were described in Mr. Leyard's volumes, others have been since unearthed, and some most interesting galleries had just been left by the picks of the workmen. Time at present does not permit me to describe them, but I may mention as among the most interesting of the recent discoveries, a succession of slabs carved with a representation of the original transportation of the greatwinged buils which adorned the stately entrances of the palaces of Ninus and Sardanapalus. A collection of small inscribed stones has also been found, supposed to contain public records, and but a day

or two ago the workmen brought in the report of new and still grander sculptures just discovered. We had expected to start on Wednesday at sunrise, but various petty hindrances detained us until late in the afternoon. We then united in prayer with the family in whose cares, anxieties and danwith the family in whose cares, anxieties and dangers we had shared through so many wears weeks, and hastened to our saddles. Passing the Tigris by a rule ferry, we rode in the setting soulight by the once mysterious mounds of Koyunik. The respers who were still busy within the grassy walls of failen Ninevah, came up to us as we passed, with their sickles on their reads to present the offering of the first fruit of harvest. We harried on however, and stopped for the night at a small village little more than an hour from the gate of Mosni.

On the third day they reached the town of Akkre, among the mountains, where they were obliged to stay three days, waiting for the Kurdish muleteers. They performed the Sabbath sevice in a cavern of the mountain which the native Christians had fitted up as a secret chapel. Leaving Akkre on Monday morning, the 26th of May, they entered the most dangerous part of the mountains. Mr. B says:

the mountains. Mr. B. says:

We spent this day a mooning by a spring that burses out near the top of a steep mountain, and ate our dinner under a tree that distilled upon the rocks a fragrant guin. Mounting again at two o'clock, in half an hour we reached the summat, whence we looked down a glidity descent upon the switt but winding Zab. Here it became orcessary to leave our amounts and work our way down the almost preceptions road, while the nucles said, scrambled and tumbled after us as best they might. As I was pushing on a lattic in advance of the party, I was med in a narrow turn of the path by ar old bearded man, with a dagger in his sincle, who reached out his hand toward me. I was uncertain at first how to understand it, but his only object was to press my hand to his lips with a ferveat salien alcidion." Peace be with you to which I responded, a cording to usual form, "alciduous salien. "spiner accidenta" (Pears be with you) to which I responded, according to usual form, "accident scheme with you be peare.) Meeting with others of his party they asked us if we were Nesrum, (i. e. Nazarenes—Christians.) and sainted us with the same respect, going some distance back on their path with its to show us a coel water spring. "They then went their ways, and we saw them no more "but I shall not easily force the satisfaction which they showed in recognizing us as fellow believers here in the lacal of the infidel, and the kindness with which they went out of their way to ofter us "a cun of cold water in net of their way to offer us "a cup of cold water it

Zab. The next day, after traversing a wild pass, hemmed in by perpendicular rocks, more village of Bizch, in a valley of the mountains, and secured a house-tep for the night

About the middle of the night Mr. Marsh was waked by a slight noise, and lifting his head, saw a party of five or six armed men creeping stealthin toward our roof, which on the side toward the hill on his safe. Mr. Marsh raised himself upon his arm, and demanced in Arabic. What do you want." The man probably did not understand the language, at any rate he made no answer, but turned to the old man and conversed carnestly with him in a low tone. other men gathered near th nd take part. But they all finally went away with ut doing any mischief.

The next morning the sentine! who had kept watch over their baggage attempted to dissuade them from going the direct road, as the people of the next village had heard of their coming, and were determined to kill them. However, they kept on, and in the course of two or three hours their guide was stopped by a company of six smed men:

"The place was admirably chosen for the purpose.

The narrow path along the chiff by which we had come, here wideaed into a little platform large enough for our mules to stand upon together. In front of us, a ledge of broken rocks jutted from the mountain and ran down, crossing our path, and leaving only a very small passage. In front of this pass stood our challengers. Six worse-looking men, whether in form, creas or feature, it would be diff. stood our challengers. Six worse-looking men, whether in form, dress, or feature, it would be difficult to imagine. Each man wore around his high conical felt hat, a turban of handkerchiefs of every five and texture. In his hand a long gain with short and narrow breech, and in his best the universal Kurdosh curved and two edged dagger. The leader of the gaag was a man of middle age, with black eyes and a grisly, untrimmed beard, and with half his front teeth knocked out."

After some discussion, the robbers consented to allow them to pass, on the payment of 50 plastres. (82 50) which they agreed to do, previded they were conducted to the house of the Agha. The robbers objected to this, and provoked by the delay, leveled their guns at the party. At this juncture the chief muleteer ad vanced the necessary money, and they were spared

These transactions, from the time we were stopped, accupied about an hour. We now passed with our agest regiment strangling around us, now with their only guns under our ears, and now cutting off the long cands of our crooked and little used path. In about 10 minutes from the pass, we were haired by another artiv, posted upon a hill-side, and a discussion of nany minutes rusued between them and our escort, party, posted upon a hill-side, and a discussion or many minutes ensued between them and our escort, in which our Kurdish muleteers took an active part. The result was that we moved on with an addition of two men to our guard. We soon began to perceive that we were going toward the Agha rather as prisoners than as guests. The castle (if it may be dignified by the name) which was now in sight, was of no promising appearance. It was a rude rectangular fluiding, with a small white tower at one corner, on which the workmen were still engaged, it was satuated on the sale of a hall which formed the head of a valley opening into the ravine we had just left. The small windows and the roof were crowded with men, women and children, gazing at our singular cavalcade. As we drew near, some women who were bathing in a brook rose and gazed at us with repressible currosity. We stopped at the door of the castle.

the castle.
Here the assault began. The men of our guard fire the assault began. The men of our guaranteew like savage dogs at our servants. Akustar and Ablahaf, seized the arms which were girded about them, slashing furiously with their daggers, to cut the straps of their guns and pistols. The turbans were torn from their heads, and appropriated among the rabble. Similar volence was about to be shown us, when these operations were suddenly interrupted by the appearance, from the castle, of Memorated the surface of the support of the castle, of Memorated the surface of the surface

was a man taller by several inches than any of He was a man taller by several inches than any of his tribe, and with an expression of face which was that of one accustomed to be obeyed. He was dressed in a more elegant style than could have been expected in these mountains wearing upon his head a turban of gray silk, and a long rife slung from his shoulders. With a melo dramatic wave of his hand, which was at once obeyed, he motioned ais noisy tribe to desist, and approaching us, pointed out a tree, a few hundred feet up the hill, to which a wight regire. As we moved alone toward this a tree, a few hundred feet up the hill, to which might retire. As we moved alone toward this t, a grim suspicion of his intentions crossed our spot, a grim suspicion of all incommence in dis-minds. Might it not be for convenience in dis-minds. The state of the st

ourselves quietly in the shade, and watched the proceedings. The property of the muletters and denkey-crivers had been unloaded and placed by itself. One of our loads had been thrown from the male, and the other was now brought near us, taken from the animal, and laid under a neighboring tree. Mr. Marsh now went down toward the casele to assist Khudhr in bringing the rest of our property toward the tree. This done, Khudhr returned to the crowd to learn what he could of their intentions. the soon came back to us in evident terror, and said with a suprificant motion of his hand, that they were stending to kill us.

After sending the servant a second time, he came back with the announcement that the Agha would examine their baggage, take what he pleased and send them on to another Agha, but would not allow them to return to Mosul.

This examination was soon made, and the party was plundered of 1,000 pastres, (\$44) besides razors, knives and a quantity of clothing.

or manner which was highly creditable to the Agha, and calculated to put us very much at our ease. He showed himself in everything ——"As mild a mannered man

As ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

For instance, in searching our trunk, his eye was caught by a small sealed parcel, which I supposed to contain jewelry. I immediately told him through our servant, that it was not mine, but had been given to me in America to be delivered in Europe. He immediately put it down and proceeded with the search.

search.

During these operations, several women, some from currosity, others from pity, had gathered around us. Among the latter class, was one, who from her circss, beauty and demeanor, could be no other than the wite of the Agha. She was dressed in a faded, the wife of the Agha. She was dressed in a faded, but once magnificent robe and trowsers of silk, and were upon her head a massive and elaborately carved ornament of silver. She moved among the fierce and blood-thirsty savages with an air of mugled seem and anxiety, reproaching them with the shame of the transaction, and pleading earnestly that our lives and property be spared. She warned them also that our injuries would inevitably be visited upon their heads.

Having finished his search, the Agha with the old

After the rebbers had come to their decision a second search of the baggage took place, which Mr. Bacon thus describes

The pressure of greater and more important dan The pressure of greater and more important dangers had made me quite resigned to such petty losses as these, and I watched with much amusement the appropriation of unusual articles. A black silk cravat, which had seen much service in New-Haven drawing rooms, was twisted about the suspicious-looking head of an uncommonly dirty boy. A pair of heavy riding-boots were transferred to the shoulders of a youth who bere the "gallows mark" upon his features with unmistakable distinctions. A satin rest of Mr Marsh's was circulating through the crowd, on the person of a duty child, who boasted no other wealth but a ragged shirt and a green pomegrante I looked at the youngster with a smile of congratulation, but he turned upon his heel and trutted gravely away, his new garment trailing on

e ground at every step having lightened our baggage considerably at this moving lightened our baggage considerably at this haul, they proceeded to search our persons. It had been our first movement, on being placed by our-selves, to transfer our watches, together with a seives, to transfer our watches, together with a locket,—all priceless memorials of distant or departed friends—from the waistcoat to the pantaloons to a pocket compass attached to my watchguard, was cared for, likewise the little notebook in which I was assustomed to place the map of each day's surney. We knew not how soon we might be wandering in the mountains on foot, and without a gince. Dr. Bacon had with him two English sovereigns, and we were uncertain what to do with them. If we should openly give them to the robbers, we dreaded the effect of the astronous factors if discovered in a secret place, we might be stripped in the search for more. The attempt to concert them in the earth might be perilous. They were failed in the jaced in the waistcoat lob, from which the e search for more. The attempt to concerd in the earth might be perilous. They were fi-placed in the waistcoat fob, from which the hand been taken, with the hope that the clumsy

watch had been taken, with the hope that the clumsy kinds might overlook it.

They began with me. The Agha with an irresistible smile and bow of apology, passed his hand about my waist, feeling for a money belt, then over my oress inding that one of my breeches pockets was tall, he motioned me to campty it, and seemed satisfied when I drew out a handkerchief and a pair of gloves. Dr. Bason was then searched, even more superincially, but as the hand passed over the waist-coat torchet, somethas maded. Theid my breath as superiorially, but as the name passes of the water coat pocket, something jungled. I held my breath as Dr. B. put in his hand and drew out—a seal which he had bought at Mosul as an antique. Upon Mr Marsh the Agha found a gold pencil case, which pleased him wonderfully. On being told its use he scrawled with the pencil on the beyurhalden, an autograph, for which I have a pecuhar value. The mystery of this was that he restored the pencil to Mr. M. with a grin

After waiting some time in suspense, the tinvelers were suffered to leave, in charge of a Kurdish enand:

It soon became evident that we were not on the It soon became evident that we were not on the road to Oroomach. Whither we were going was a matter of painful mystery. At the distance of more than a nitle, as we passed a village, a single Christian, a man of Akkre, came out in a crowd of currous villagers to offer his sympathy. As each of us passed him, he bowed with his head to the ground, and with the strongest expression of regard, urged us to remain with him there, as he would guarantee to say the property of the say and the us however to say, and our safety. It was not for us, however to say, and we pressed forward but Khudhr soon brought us the intelligence, which he had obtained here, that we were being led to the rillage of a mislink, a very would be quite impossible to go, our only e-was toward Mosul.

The Mullab received them kindly, entertained them a day in his house, where all the diseased persons in the neighborhood were brought for them to cure, and started with them early on the morning of the 30th of May to accompany then on their way back to Mosul. On reaching a village toward noon a scene took place, which is of so much interest that we give Mr. Bacon's ac-

We were assisted from our horses by a remarkably ill-leaking set of men, whom we supposed to have come out to see us from curiosity. An unpreposess-ing young gentleman, with a scar that divided his nose and his upper lip, and a silver-mounted dagger, took a seat near the Mullah, and a violent discussion nose and his upper lip, and a silver-mounted dagger, took a seat near the Mulliak, and a violent discussion immediately commenced, of the drift of which we were happing ignorant. Soon, another party of villagers appeared, headed by another young man, who was quite the counterpart of the first, even to the scar in his lip but his dagger hilt and sheath were of solid silver, set with precious stones, and the long ringlets which hing upon his shoulders were still more dantily curied. The arrival of this reinforcement renewed the violence of the discussion between the Mullian on one ande and the young men on the other. It plainly related to us, and the fierce looks of the Kurds, as they walked to and fro with their hands on their daggers, would have alarmed us, had we not had full confidence in the power and good good will of our friend. The controversy had a good deal subsided, when the approach of still another party renewed stonce more. The Agha himself was coming. He was a man of fifty years, with a once gray-beard dyed a bright red, and with his lower eyebrows stained a livid blue-black. He greeted us with a ferections smile, and entered at once into earnest conversation with Mullah Mustafa. The conversation was interrupted now and then by one of resistion was interrupted now and then by one of its annuable sons leaping from his seat, and speaking its interrupted to the great apparent satisfaction of the

We soon learned the nature of these discussion Khuar, who had been an attentive and agit We soon learned the nature of these discussions from Kharr, who had been a sattentive and agitated letener to the whole. The respectable old gentleman, if seems, had sent his first son to murder us, alseing the second at a convenient distance to assist the The latter, surprised that the business larged, ame up to see to it. And the Agha himself, faciling had business larged, came up to see to it. And the Agha himself, faciling had business larged, came finally to attend to it nime? The Monah urged the dainer of injuring persons of consequence. The sword of the Frank is see the stoman urged the danger of injuring per-sons of consequence. "The sword of the Frank is long," said be But this argument was without ef-rect. Mustafa then appeared to him not to disgrace his hospitality. These men were under his own pro-tection, and he would not see them wronged. This argument also failed. He now urged them that we were men of influence at Mosul, and were going di-rect to Constantinopie, that by securing our influ-ence against his colleague and rival. Melul Agha, he might secure a perpetual supremacy in the district of Sherwan. Sherwan This plea gained the case the eyes of the old

This pieu gamed the case the eyes of the old savage gistened with diabolical satisfaction as he thought of the villatinous trick he was about to play upon his rival. He drew from his bosom a letter and handed it to our servant. It was written by Melai Agan to Khan Abdul our present host, directing him to take the rest of our property, and murder us without fail. This letter had been written on the blank page of the letter. This letter had been written on the blank page of another letter, sent to Mehai Agha, by Mustafa Agha and Austafa Agha of Ziba, who resides at Akkre. It was the last scoundrel who had sent letters in advance of us into the mountains, inviting them to murder us—and this all for the sake of making a little impression on the

After these hair-breadth escapes from murder, the party returned in safety to Mosul, where they were at the last accounts.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy, has returned to his post at Washington after a brief visit to North Carolina.

Yale Commencement. YALE COLLEGE, New-Haven, July 21 To the Editor of The Tribiane

Here I am, with the kindly smile of Mother Yale upon one of her wayward wander ers through life. The thick elms are deepening the shades around her, and as Time's heat' increases, her shade grows more grateful to those who fly for a week from the strangles of bie tothe calm enjoyment of her classic repose.

The exercises of this week commenced on Monday evening, with an oration from Res. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D., of Hartford, of whom it might be literally said, as Dr. Johnson said of Dr. Goldsmith : "Nihal telegit quad non ernavit," The Oration was delivered before the Alumai of the Beethoven Society, composed of members of the College Chorr among the Graduates. His theme was Music, and that interesting subject was started all over, and illuminated by the gems of his terse and philosophical eloquence. The Oration will probabiv be published. This is a new Association, and aids another to the list of exercises for Commencement week hereafter. In this connection I might also mention, that the Alumni of the Vale Law School have formed an Association, and Hon. John M. CLAYTOX, of Delaware, has been chosen the ora-ter for the next Commencement. This throw, another exercise into Commencement week. Yale will soon require two weeks for her Com-

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the General Alumni Association met under the big teat, on the College ground. Hon R.S. Bardwin, late Senator in Congress from this State, was called to the Chair, Rev. S. W.S. Durron and Hon, John A. Rockwell, Secretaries. Rev. Mr. Derrox, who very abiy and accurately discharges the ng last year, and also a very interesting notice of past year. This annual obstuary is compress great care by Prot Kingsley and E. C. the Esc. Among the manual control of the conthe deaths of the graduates of Yale during the Among the more prominent of those de-

I give with their Joseph Darling ...
J. Maithy Simeon Baldwin
David Daggett.
Andrew Fowler 1783 1783 1783 1786 1786 1805 1815 1821 1837 Russell Cathin ... Samuel Perkins. Calvin Chapin Lereno Edwards Dwight... John B. Legare. Walter Colton. Azariah Smith.

Joseph Darling was the oldest graduate living last year. The oldest living graduates now are two members of the Class of 1780, Rev. Sammel Nott, of this State, (father of the venerable Rev Dr. Nott, of Umon College,) and Eneas Munson, of this city. Simeon Baldwin, deceased, was Senator Baldwin's father, and Judge Dag-gett was for a long series of years President of the Yale Law School. Senator in Congress, &c. oth were honored members of Rev. Mr. Dutton's Church, of this city. Sereno E. Dwight was son of the celebrated President Timothy Dwight, S. F. Jarvis was the celebrated Dr Jarvis, of this State. Legare, I suppose, was a brother or cousin of the late Attorney General, Walter Col-ton was the celebrated Alcade of San Francisco, whom Hon. Thomas Corwin, celebrated as harming given up St. Paul for Blackstone, inculcating indeas corpus with Colt's revolvers. Buried, however, be his faults, be the memories of his good deeds only recorded. Azzriah Sunth was the celebrated Missionary to Syria.

A speech on the dead followed from Hon. As, Bown of Latchfield, and then President Wootsky announced that Prof James L. Kingsley. had resigned his place as Professor of Latin, &c., which had been rejuctantly accepted by the Fa-culty and a series of complimentary Resolutions, offered by the Faculty, were unanimously adopted. Deserved enlogies—were delivered by President Woolsey, Prot. Thatcher, Ex-President Day and others on Prof. Kingsley's connection with the College. A Resolution also was passed requesting Prof. Kingsley to prepare a history of Yale. College, for which he possesses the knowledge and the industry which no other man could bring to such a task.

Prof. Kingsley has been just half a century a Professor in Yale College, and there has been Professor in Yale College, and there has been admitted, to the Freshman Class just entered, the grandson of one of Prof. Kingsley's former pupils. The silent, unostentations services of Prof. K to Yale have served greatly to give the University the proud position she had is among the Nursenes of Mind.

Rev. Dr. Robbins, Librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, followed in a few remarks, and alluded to the recovery of E. C. Herrick, Esq., the Labrarian of Yale, from recent sickness,

and paid a tribute well deserved to his services, particularly to the Alumni.

Hon. Julius Rockwell, of Berkshire, Mass. then followed in a few happy remarks
Lines Chilin of Lowell, followed on the connection between Science and Manufactures. Rev.
Dr. Anans of New York responded eloquently
Dr. Anans of New York responded eloquently
Dr. Anans of New York responded eloquently
Dr. Redford, of the to a call of the meeting. He was followed by Rev AZARIAH ELDERDGE of New Bedford, of the Class of 1841, in a very happy and eloquent speech. Rev. Mr. Durton made a remark, that Yale was the mether of children from all parts of the world, and that a Representative of the Irish Element was present. The "Element" replied; but as I never saw the gentleman, except when he was casting reflections on me, I shall not re-port his speech. Thomas L. Bayne, of New-Orleans, followed, and made a beautiful refer-ence to the motherly influence which Yale ex-Yale was the mother of children from all parts of

erts over her children in all parts of the world. Several hymns were sung in fine style, joined by the whole company, of which I send you the following as a specimen : BENEATH these sacred shades,

Long-severed hearts amite: The tempting Future fades, The Past alone seems bright. O'er sultry chime And stormy zone Rings clear the tone Of Mem'ry's chime. We come to tread once more
The paths of earlier days,
To count our blessings o'er,
And mingle prayer and praise
For Mercy's hand,
From skies of blue, From skies of blue Hath linked anew Each broken band We come, ere Life departs, Ere winging Death appears,
To throng our joyous hearts
With dreams of sunnier years
To meet once more
Where Pleasure sprang, And arches rang With songs of yore.

Not all, not all are here.
Some sleep 'neath funeral flowers.
Where fails the mourner's tear,
And weep the evening showers.
Yet, thankfully. Let every heart To Him on high.

Immediately after the Alumni Meeting the Brothers in Unity, Linonian and Calliopean Societies assembled in their respective Halls. In the Brothers, Hon. John A. Rockwell was called to the chair, and H. B. Harrison, Esq., appointed Secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. Boirs, the first President of the Society for next year, by Prot. Thacher. Hon. A. N. Skinnext year, by Prot. Thacher, Hon. A. N. Skinner, Mayor of this city, H. B. Harrison, W. E.,
Robinson, Mr. Richards, Hon. Asa Bacon, Rev.
Mr. Hammond, &c. &c. The object of the meeting was to raise funds to build a large Alumni
Hall, and convenient. Halls for the Societies, in
one building. The coatla to be about \$13.00. building. The cost is to be about \$15,000, the sum of \$10,000 is already raised. one building President Woolsey, a Brother in Unity, who had previously subscribed \$300, added \$100 more to bscription. The theological exercises consisting of speech-

es or initiatory sermons by the Semor class of the Theological Department of the College came off in the Center Church during yesterday afternoon, and were generally satisfactory to the friends of the young men going out to guide the ountry in the way of rectitude.

The Phi Beta Kappa Oration was delivered

last evening, before a large audience, in the North Church, (Rev. Mr. Dutton's,) by Daniel LORD, LL.D., of New-York. It was generally a dissertation on the respective influences on so-ciety of the Clergy and the Lawyers. I did not hear the whole of it, but it was able, as all the productions of Mr. Lord are. While I was in-